VECSEY, Z.

"Pechora" P. 208

"The Theory and Practice of American Malthusians", Tr. from the Russian. p. 213

(Elet Es Tudomany, Vol. 8, No. 7, February, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

VECSEY, Z.

"Crimea, a Tiny Land Between Two Worlds." p.48 (Elet es Tudomany Vol. 9, no. 2. Jan. 1954, Budapest.)

Vol. 3, No. 6
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

VECSEY, Zoltan, dr.

Where the Peruvian avalanche crashed down. Elet tud 17 no.5:131-135 F '62.

1. "Elet es Tudomany" szerkesztobizottsagi tagja.

(Peru—Avalanches)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220010-3"

VECZERNYES, L.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS. ~~ACTA ZOOLOGICA. Vol. 4, No. 7/8 July/Aug. 1958~~
MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Vol. 64, No. 7/8 July/Aug. 1958

Veczernyes, L. Spectrochemical investigations into semiconductors used in telecommunication technique. p 254

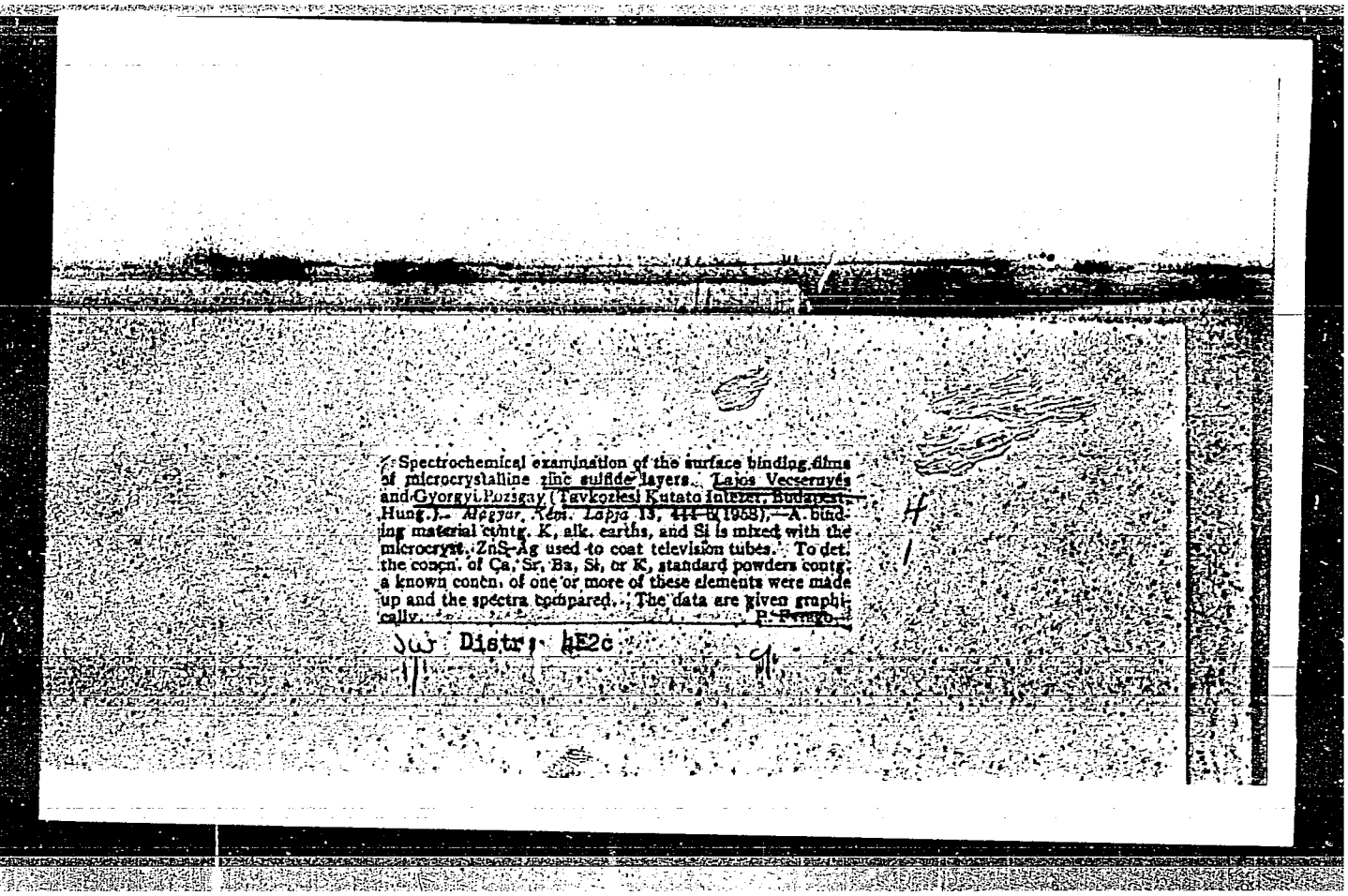
Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclas.

Adsorption of silicate sols on the surface of luminescent materials. I. Hangos, H. Toperzer, Gy. Pozsgay, and J. Veszprémy (Research Inst. for Telecommun., Budapest, Hung.). *Kolloid-Z.* 170, 104–12(1960).—The compn. and thickness of complex silicate layers on microcryst. ZnS(Ag) luminophors obtained by coagulating silicate sols (K water glass) by means of Ca, Sr, and Ba salt solns. was investigated. Parameters influencing these properties are the compn. of the colloidal soln., particle-size distribution of the luminophor crystals, compn. of the pptd. silicate sol., and the coagulating solns. The limit of coagulation is detd. by the parameter $K_s = SiO_2/K_2O$ and by the concns. of the silicate sol and of the coagulating soln. The thickness of the silicate layer on the luminophor particles increases linearly with the concn. of the coagulating solns. at low SiO_2 concns. (about 2 g./l.), but remains const. at higher SiO_2 concns. (4–8 g./l.). It also decreases with increasing K_s values and surface areas of the luminophor. $Ba(NO_3)_2$ as coagulating agent produces greater thickness than the corresponding Ca and Sr salts. The compn. of the silicate layer depends on the surface area of the luminophor in that K_s has a higher concn. on a luminophor with a smaller surface area.

B. Reitzner

The spectrochemical investigation of the cathode nickel of electronic tubes. Lajos Vecsernyés (Research Inst. Telecommun., Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 13, 300–1(1958).—A rapid and accurate method for the spectrochem. detn. of Mg, Al, Cu, Mn, Fe, Cr, Co, Zn, and Pb, and the gravimetric analysis of W contained in the cathode Ni of electronic tubes is presented. Dissolve a 1-g. sample in 50 ml. HCl (sp. gr. 1.1), then add 5 ml. HNO_3 (sp. gr. 1.4) gradually and filter the ppt. Evap. the filtrate to dryness, and redissolve in *N* HCl; repeat this procedure 3 times. Then dil. the final soln. with *N* HCl so that it contains 40 g. Ni/l. Carry out the analysis of all components between 2760 and 3300 A. Rose Mittelmann

2



Spectrochemical examination of the surface binding films of microcrystalline zinc sulfide layers. Lajos Vecsernyés and Gyorgyi Pozsgay (Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet, Budapest, Hung.). *Magyar. Kém. Lapja* 13, 444-8(1958).—A binding material cntg. K, alk. earths, and Si is mixed with the microcryst. ZnS-Ag used to coat television tubes. To det. the concn. of Ca, Sr, Ba, Si, or K, standard powders contg. a known contn. of one or more of these elements were made up and the spectra compared. The data are given graphically. P. Pringo.

JW Distr: hE2c

VECSERNVES, Lajos (Budapest II Martirok utja 35/37)

Determination of trace contaminations in silicon tetrachloride.
Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:111-114 '61.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Fernmeldetechnik, Budapest.

(Silicon chlorides) (Spectrum analysis)

VECSERNYES, Lajos (Budapest); PAZSGAY, Gyergyi (Budapest)

Spectrochemical analysis of superficial adhesive films of zinc-sulfide microcrystalline layers. In German. Acta chimica Hung. 21 no.2:123-129 '59. (EEAI 9:4)

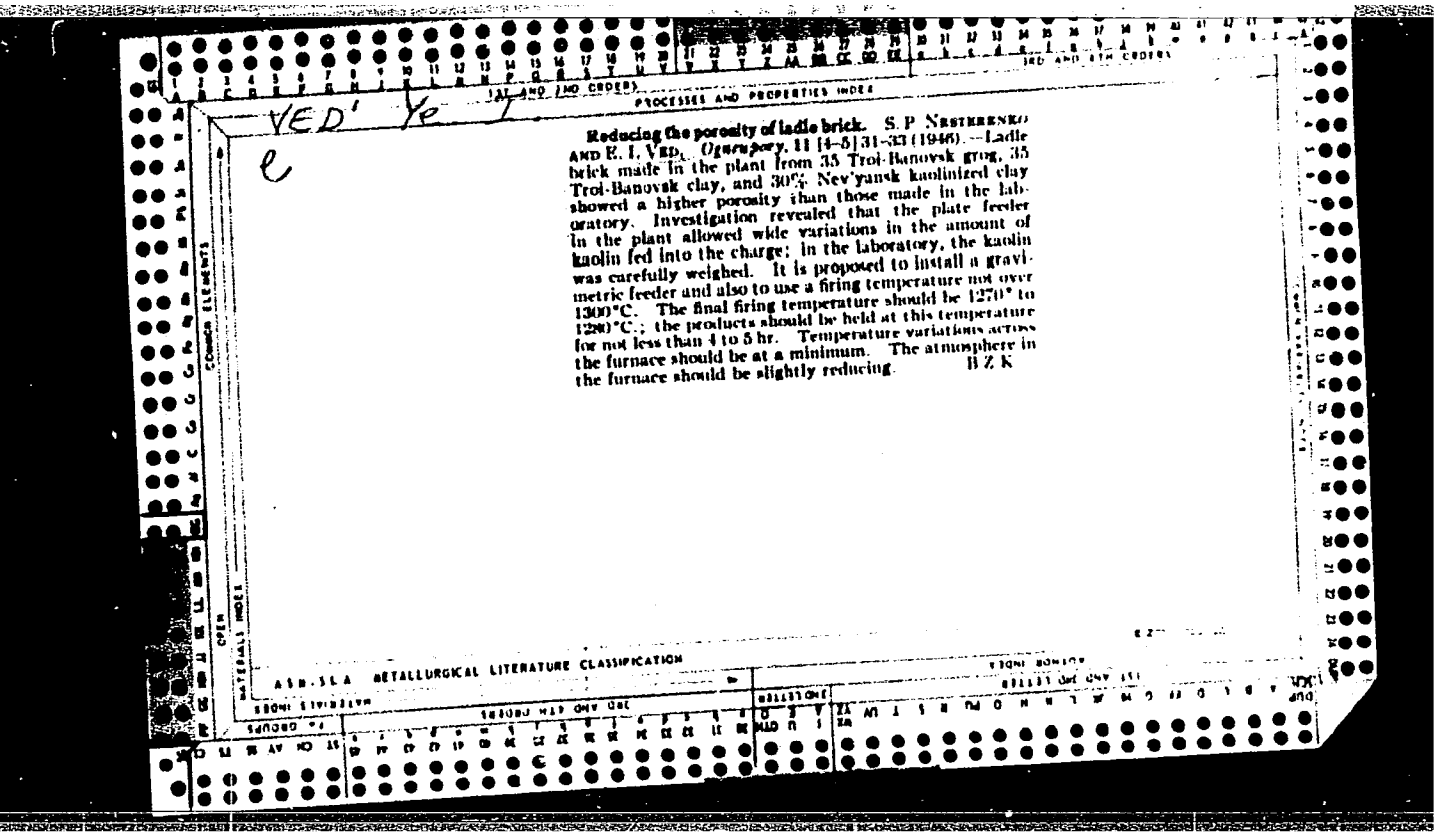
1. Research Institute for Telecommunication, Budapest.
(Spectrum analysis) (Films) (Zinc sulfide)

SLEDE, Igons; VECVAGARS, Ziedonis; BINDE, Gunars; VULFSONE, E., red.

[Bridges] Tilti. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izd-ba, 1964. 399 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 17:6)

VECZKO, Jozsef

"Educational psychology", edited by A. Chircev, V. Pavelcu, Al. Rosca, B. Zorgo. Reviewed by Jozsef Veczko. Magy pszichol szemle 21 no.3:471-473 '64.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

VED' Ye

e

Reducing the porosity of ladle brick. S. P. Nesterenko and E. I. Ved'. *Ogneupory*, 11 [4–5] 31–33 (1946).—Ladle brick made in the plant from 35 Troi-Banovsk grog, 35 Troi-Banovsk clay, and 30% New'yansk kaolinized clay showed a higher porosity than those made in the laboratory. Investigation revealed that the plate feeder in the plant allowed wide variations in the amount of kaolin fed into the charge; in the laboratory, the kaolin was carefully weighed. It is proposed to install a gravimetric feeder and also to use a firing temperature not over 1300°C. The final firing temperature should be 1270° to 1280°C.; the products should be held at this temperature for not less than 4 to 5 hr. Temperature variations across the furnace should be at a minimum. The atmosphere in the furnace should be slightly reducing. B Z K

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VED', Ye. I.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Kilns May 51

"Efficient Operation of the Fire Shafts of Ring Kilns Using Fuel With a High Ash Content," Prof Dr G. V. Kukolev, Ye. I. Ved', Engr, Khar'kov Polytech Inst imeni Lenin

"Ogneupory" No 5, pp 201-211

Studied process of burning Chelyabinsk brown coal in fire shafts of ring kilns used for buring refractories. Proper operation of fire shafts allows more efficient use of low-grade, high-ash-content solid fuels. Conditions for efficient combustion presented graphically.

182T63

LC

BCS VED' Ye. I.

Fuels, Kilns, Firing

525. The rational operation of feed shafts (in ring kilns) with high-ash fuels.—G. V. KUKOLEV and E. I. VED (*Ogneupory*, 16, 201, 1951). As a result of expts. a suitable firing schedule is given, a graph showing the correct increase in depth of the fuel bed and the proportionate increase in air supply with time. (8 figs., 3 tables.)

[illegible], I.

Montazh topok, pechey i sushil dlya ogneupornoy promyshlennosti (Assembly of Furnaces, Ovens, and Kilns for the Refractory Industry). Metallurgizdat.

The booklet presents the basic rules for assembly, organisation, and work production in building ovens and kilns of the refractory industry, gives information on refractory, insulation, and other construction materials, and describes mechanisms and instruments used in building ovens and kilns, including their design and fields of application. A good deal of attention is devoted to the section on the operation, maintenance and care of heat installations.

The booklet is intended for metallurgical industry technical school students.

SO: Sovetskiye knigi (Soviet Books), No. 186, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

VED', Ye.I.; SVIRSKIY, L.D., otvetstvennyy redaktor.

[Masonry linings and construction of heating installations used in the refractory materials industry] Kladka i montazh teplovykh ustroistv v ogneupornoi promyshlennosti. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 180 p. (MLRA 7:4)

(Furnaces) (Refractory materials) (Kilns)

VED', Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ye., inzh.

Phosphoric acid agents for making gas-entrained gypsum. Stroi. mat. 6 no.7:16-17 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Gypsum)

L 36882-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/T WW/WH

ACC NR: AP6019873 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/002/0052/0055

AUTHOR: Ved', Ye. I.; Zharov, Ye. F.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Hydrothermal preparation of refractory materials with an alumina-magnesia binder

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 2, 1966, 52-55

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, alumina, magnesium oxide

ABSTRACT: The $MgO-Al_2O_3-H_2O$ system was studied under conditions of autoclave treatment. Cylindrical specimens of mixtures of $Mg(OH)_2$ and Al_2O_3, $Mg(OH)_2$ and $Al(OH)_3$, and MgO and Al_2O_3 were pressed, steamed at a pressure of 8 technical atmospheres for 8-12 hours, dried to constant weight at 100-110°C, then tested for compressive strength. The greatest mechanical strength was displayed by specimens with $MgO:Al_2O_3$ ratios (in moles) of 3:1, 2:1, 1.5:1, and 1:1. Use of $Mg(OH)_2$ and Al_2O_3 as the initial mixtures produced the greatest mechanical strength for all ratios. The importance of the disorder of the crystal lattice during hydrothermal processes is demonstrated. Thermographic and x-ray structural analyses of the specimens showed the presence, in addition to the initial brucite and alumina phases, of the new hydrotalcite and boehmite phases. It is concluded that the advantages of the autoclave meth-

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L 36882-66

ACC NR: AP6019873 O

od of production of refractories include the possibility of making large-sized articles, which are difficult to fire when other methods are employed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

LS
Card 2/2

VED', Ye.I.; SYROYEZHKINA, Ye.V.

Modifying crystals of constructional gypsum by means of surface-active additives. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2: 280-286 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina, kafedra tekhnologii vyzhushchikh materialov.

VED', Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ye., inzh.; SVIRIDOV, V.A., inzh.; BELOUS, M.I., inzh.

Binding properties of asbestos cement wastes and their use in producing heat-insulating materials. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9:35-36 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

STEFANOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Yevgen'yevich; BORODKIN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; VED', Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; RYDNIK, V.L., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; FISHCHENKO, B.V., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the silicate industry of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomika silikatnoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1962. 204 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Silicates)

VED', Ye.I.; SVIRIDOV, V.A.; TERESHCHENKO, L.Ye.

The possibility of using asbestos-cement wastes for the production of large silicate blocks. Stroi.mat. 8 no.11:11-12 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Building materials)

VED', Yu.A.; MERENKOV, V.Z.

Limiting boundary value problem for a linear integrodifferential equation. Issl. po int.-diff. urav. v Kir. no.1:243-249 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Boundary value problems)
(Integrodifferential equations)

37611
S/044/62/000/004/052/099
C111/C333

16.4500

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu.A.

TITLE: On the asymptotic estimations of the solutions of linear integro-differential equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 58, abstract 4B267. ("Issled. po integro - differents. uravneniyam v Kirgizii". No. I. Frunze, AN KirgSSR, 1961, 55-75)

TEXT: By the comparison with the solutions of the differential equation $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} + \lambda z = 0$ asymptotic estimations are obtained in the paper for the solutions of the integro-differential equation

$$y''(x) + \lambda y(x) = p(x)y(x) + \int_a^x b(x,\tau)y(\tau)d\tau \quad , \qquad (1)$$

where $p(x)$, $b(x, \tau)$ are continuous in the domain $G\{a \leq \tau \leq x < \infty\}$ and λ is a complex parameter.

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On the asymptotic estimations ... S/044/62/000/004/052/099
C111/C333

Let $s = \sqrt{\lambda}$. It is proved that, if

$$\frac{1}{r}\int_a^\infty \left[|p(x)|\,dx + \int_a^x e^{\beta_0(x-\tau)} |b(x,\tau)|\,d\tau \right] dx < 1$$

holds, the general solution of (1) in the domain $\{|s| \geq r > 0$, $\operatorname{Im} s \in (0,\beta_0)\}$ is representable in the form

$$y(x,s) = c_1 e^{isx}\left[1 + O(1)\right] + c_2 e^{-isx}\left[1 + O(1)\right] ,$$

where c_1 and c_2 are arbitrary constants. An analogous statement is made for the case $|s| \geq r > 0$, $\beta_0 \leq \operatorname{Im} s < 0$. Furthermore, the author obtains asymptotic formulas for the solutions of (1) for the cases, where λ attains only positive or only negative values or where $\lambda = 0$.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VED', Yu.A.

Existence of asymptotic solutions to second-order integrodifferential equations. Issl. po int.-diff. urav. v Kir. no.1:77-102 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Integrodifferential equations)

L 4123[illegible]-65 EWT(d) Pg-4 IJP(c) [illegible]/64/000/009/B073/B073

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika. Abs. 9B311

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu. A.

TITLE: The solution of an integro-differential equation

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy [illegible] prof.-prepodavat. sos- [illegible] 1964, 72-74

[illegible] ation

TRANSLATION: With the help of [illegible] t^{1-n}, $x = 1$ [illegible] the integro-differential equation

$$[illegible] = f(x),$$

where

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L 41353-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000988

$$a \neq 0,\ K(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Q_k(z) \exp(b_k z),$$

$Q_k(z)$ a quasipolynomial, is brought into the form

$$u^{(n)}(t) + B u(t) + \int_0^t H(t-s)\, a(s)\, ds = \varphi(t).$$

The solution of the latter equation is constructed by means of the Laplace transformation. L. Krivoshein

SUB CODE: MA ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039299 S/0044/64/000/003/B081/B082

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 3B385

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu. A.

TITLE: The solvability of the limit problem for Vol'terr-type integro-differential equations

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii Kafedry* vy*ssh. matem. Frunzensk. politekhn. in-t. Frunze, 1963, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: limit problem solvability, Vol'terr integro-differential equation, partial derivative, integral equation, Lipshitz condition, continuous bounded differentiable vectorfunction

TRANSLATION: The author studies a condition for the existence of a solution to the limit problem

$$u(\infty, t) = v(t) \qquad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039299

for the system of integro-differential equations in partial derivatives

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(x, t, u) + \int_a^x F[x, t, \tau, u(\tau, t), u(x, t)]\, d\tau,$$

$$u = (u_1, \ldots, u_n),\ f(x, t, u) = f(x, t, u_1, \ldots, u_n),$$
$$F(x, t, \tau, u, w) = F(x, t, \tau, u_1, \ldots, u_n, w_1, \ldots, w_n);\ v(t)$$

is a given continuous and bounded (on $[\overline{a}, \infty)$ n-dimensional vector function. The problem (1), (2) reduces to the system of integral equations

$$u(x, t) = v(t) + \int_x^\infty (f[s, t, u(s, t)] + \int_a^s F[s, t, \tau, u(\tau, t), u(s, \tau)]\, d\tau)\, ds.$$

Starting with (3), it is shown that if: 1) f(x, t, u), F(x, t, τ, u, w) satisfy in the domain K the Lipshitz condition with respect to u and w with coefficients g(x, t), $h_1(x, t, \tau)$, $h_2(x, t, \tau)$, respectively; 2) the following inequality holds

$$\int_0^\infty \left[\| f(x, t, 0) \| + \int_0^x \| F(s, t, \tau, 0, 0) \|\, d\tau \right] dx < T = \text{const},$$

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039299

$$\int_a^\infty \left\{ g(x, t) + \int_a^x [h_1(x, t, \tau) + h_2(x, t, \tau)]\, d\tau \right\} dx < H < 1,$$

then problem (1), (2) has a unique solution in the class of continuous, bounded, and differentiable (with respect to x) vector functions; $a \leq x$, $t < \infty$ L. Krivoshim.

DATE ACQ: 22Apr64 SUB CODE: MA ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013105 S/2757/62/000/002/0239/0252

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu. A.

TITLE: Initial value and final value problems for integro-differential equations with infinite integration limits

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki. Issledovaniya po integro-differentsial'ny*m uravneniyam v Kirgizii, no. 2, 1962, 239-252

TOPIC TAGS: integrodifferential equation, initial value problem, final value problem, solvability, compact mapping

ABSTRACT: Nonlinear systems of integro-differential equations of the type

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi(x, t, u) + \int_a^{\infty} K(x, t, \tau, u(\tau, t), u(x, \tau))d\tau, \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013105

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=\psi(x,\ t,\ u)+\int_{-\infty}^{a}H(x,\ t,\ \tau,\ u(\tau,\ t),\ u(x,\ \tau))d\tau, \qquad (2)$$

are considered, where u, φ, K, ψ, and H are n-dimensional vector functions, defined in certain domains, and E_{2n} is a 2n-dimensional Euclidean space. The solvability is investigated of the initial value problem

$$u(x_0,\ t)=f(t), \qquad (3)$$

where x_0 -- arbitrary fixed point, and of the final value problems

$$u(\infty,\ t)=g(t) \qquad (4)$$

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$$u(-\infty, t)=h(t) \qquad (5)$$

in certain classes, where f(t), g(t), and h(t) are specified functions. The investigation is by means of the principle of compact mapping, and also under more general assumption in some cases. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki AN KirgSSR (Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics, AN KirgSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

VED', Yu.A.

Asymptotic evaluation of solutions to linear integrodifferential equations. Issl. po int.-diff. urav. v Kir. no.1:55-75 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Integrodifferential equations)

S/044/62/000/004/053/099
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu.A.

TITLE: On an asymptotic property of solutions of linear integro-differential equation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 58-59, abstract 4B263. ("Issled. po integro-differents. uravneniyam v Kirgizii". No. I. Frunze, AN KirgSSSR, 1961, 103-110)

TEXT: The author investigates the existence of the boundary value (for $x \to \infty$) of certain functions of the derivatives of the solutions of the integro-differential equation (1)

$$y^{(n)}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[p_k(x) y^{(n-k)}(x) + \int_a^x K_k(x, \tau) y^{(n-k)}(\tau) d\tau \right] = f(x), (a > 0) .$$

We give the formulation of the basic theorem.
Theorem :
If the conditions
Card 1/2

On an asymptotic property of solutions ... S/044/62/000/004/053/099
C111/C333

1) $\int_a^\infty x^{k-1} \left[|p_k(x)| + \int_a^x |K_k(x,\tau)| \, d\tau \right] dx < +\infty \ (k=1,\ldots,n)$,

2) $\int_a^\infty f(x)dx < \infty$,

are satisfied, then for every solution $y(x)$ of (1) there exist the finite boundary values $\lim_{x\to\infty} (k-1)!\, x^{1-k} y^{(n-k)}(x)$ $(k=1,\ldots,n)$ which are equal.

From this theorem the author obtains a number of conclusions which generalize the corresponding results of D. Caligo, M.L. and R.P. Boas, N. Levinson and others.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/044/62/000/004/055/099
C111/C333

AUTHORS: Ved', Yu.A., Merenkov, V.Z.

TITLE: On a limit boundary value problem for a linear integro-differential equation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 59, abstract 4B270. ("Issled. po integro-differents. uravneniyam v Kirgizii". No. I. Frunze, AN KirgSSR, 1961, 243-249)

TEXT: It is proved : If 1) the integrals

$$\int_a^\infty x \left[|p(x)| + \int_a^x |K(x,\tau)| d\tau \right] dx, \quad \int_a^\infty f(x)dx$$

converge, 2) the functions

$$\int_a^x \int_\eta^\infty \left[(t-a)p(t) + \int_a^t (\tau - a)K(t,\tau)d\tau \right] dtd\eta ,$$

$$h(x) = \int_a^x \int_\eta^\infty f(t)dtd\eta$$

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On a limit boundary value problem ... S/044/62/000/004/055/099
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are bounded on $[a,\infty)$, 3)

$$\int_a^\infty \int_\eta^\infty \left[|p(x)| + \int_a^x |K(x,\tau)| d\tau \right] dx d\eta < 1 ,$$

then the equation

$$y''(x) + p(x)y(x) + \int_a^x K(x,\tau)y(\tau)d\tau = f(x)$$

possesses a single solution which satisfies the limit-boundary conditions $y(a) = c_1$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} y'(x) = c_2$, where c_1, c_2 are arbitrary fixed numbers.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 16465-66 EWT(d) IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0199/65/006/005/0958/0971
ACC NR: AP6005842

22
21
B

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu. A.

ORG: none

16,44,55

TITLE: On the existence of asymptotic parabolas in solutions of integral-differential equations

SOURCE: Sibirskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 5, 1965, 958-971

TOPIC TAGS: integral equation, differential equation, parabolic differential equation

ABSTRACT: The parabola $y = \sum_{k=0}^{m} A_k x^k$ is called an asymptotic parabola of degree m of the curve $y = y(x)$, m times differentiable on the semi-interval $I = [a, \infty)$ for positive a, if the following relation holds:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{i=k}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{i-k}}{(i-k)!} x^{i-k} y^{(i)}(x) = k! A_k \quad (k = 0, 1, \ldots, m)^*.$$

Sufficient conditions are established for the existence of asymptotic parabolas of

UDC: 517.948.34

2

Card 1/2

L 16465-66
ACC NR: AP6005842

degree less than or equal to $(n-1)$ in solutions of nonlinear integral-differential equations of form

$$y^{(n)}(x)+\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left[p_j(x)y^{(n-j)}+\int_a^x K_j(x,\tau)y^{(n-j)}(\tau)d\tau\right]=f(x)+$$

$$+F\left(x,Y,\int_a^x H(x,\tau,Y(\tau))d\tau\right),\ x\geqslant a>0,\ Y=(y,y',\ldots,y^{(n-1)}),$$

I extend my deepest gratitude to Professor Ya. V. Bykov for his valuable advice.
Orig. art. has: 69 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035016 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/008/B049/B049

AUTHOR: Ved', Yu. A.; Kitayeva, L. N.

TITLE: The assymptotic behavior of solutions of second-order differential equations with delayed argument

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 9B231

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy XIII Nauchn. konferentsii prof.-prepodavat. sostava Fiz.-matem. fak. Kirg. un-t. Sekts. matem. Frunze, 1965, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: second order differential equation, differential equation, assymptotic behavior, delayed argument

ABSTRACT: Sufficient conditions for an "nearly linear" behavior of solutions at infinity of the equation

$$y''(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{1}\sum_{l=0}^{1} p_{kl}(x)\,y^{(k)}(\sigma_l(x))+$$
$$+F(x,\ y(\sigma_l(x)),\ y'(\sigma_l(x))),\quad x>a$$

are given. Under certain constraints for known functions (continuity, absolute convergence of improper integrals $\int_a^{\infty}$!, the Lipshitz condition with an absolutely

UDC: 517.949.2

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6035016

integrable "constant" on the infinite interval), there exist equal limits for all the solutions of y(x)

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{y(x)}{x}=\lim_{x\to\infty}y'(x),$$

The sufficient condition in order for these limits to be distinct from zero is given. Kh. Tsvang. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 12/

Card 2/2

VEDAM, Albin

"The prospective introduction and development of television in Yugoslavia."

SO: TEHNIKA No 7, Year X, - 1955

VEDAM, V.

Vedam, V. Prospects for the introduction and development of tele vision in Yugoslavia. p.1050

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 4, No. 11 November 1955, Uncl.

VEDDING, R.E.

Moskitnyi flot. [Mosquito fleet]. Pod red. i s preisl. P.A. Trainina. [Moskva] Gostransizdat, 1934. 55 p.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952 Unclassified.

VEDE, C.

"70 lei for work per day."

p. 17 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 10, Oct. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

VEDEKER, N.L.

Results of the work of the first council of nurses in Leningrad. Med.sestra, Moskva No.1:29-31 1 Jan 51. (CLML 20:5)

1. Organization and duties of the Council of Nurses belonging to the clinics of First Leningrad Medical Institute. 2. Author is a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Nurses belonging to the Clinics of First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I.P. Pavlov.

L 21111-65 [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5002151 S/0120/64/000/006/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Vedekhin, A. F.

TITLE: Cylindrical detectors of slow neutrons

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1964, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: slow neutron detector, cylindrical neutron detector, radiation measurement, phosphor, T-2 phosphor

ABSTRACT: Efforts to increase the transparency of slow-neutron cylindrical detectors are discussed, and an investigation is made of the effect on neutron-counter parameters of the thickness of the phosphor, the grain size of the scintillator, and its boric acid content. Measurements were made with a laboratory setup which included a high-voltage power supply, a broad band amplifier, a scaling unit, a scintillation counter, and the neutron detector (37 mm in diameter and 67 mm long). The following are the findings: 1) Optimum thickness of the phosphor layer depends on boric acid content and photomultiplier voltage. 2) An increase of boric acid content results in a corresponding decrease of optimum layer thickness, an increase in

Card 1/2

L 21111-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002151

counting rate, and a decrease of detector light yield. 3) Increases of layer thickness result in deterioration of counting responses. 4) The use of fine-grained phosphors resulted in lower light yield and counting response. 5) With T-2 phosphor (16% H_3BO_3, enriched to 90% with B^{10} isotope), the maximum counting rate was achieved at a layer thickness of 0.7 - 1.0 mm. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Volgo-ural'skiy filial VNIIGeofiziki (Volga-Ural Branch, VNII Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: 13Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3104

Card 2/2

L 21112-65 EWT(m) APWL/SSD/AS(mp)-2/SSD(ga)
ACCESSION NR: AP5002150 S/0120/64/000/006/0065/0067

AUTHOR: Vedekhin, A. F.; Kuchernyuk, V. D. 19

TITLE: Dispersive detectors of slow neutrons

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1964, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: neutron detector, slow neutron detector, methyl methacrylate, phospor, T-1 phosphor

ABSTRACT: The manufacture and operation of a large-size disperive detector of slow neutrons are described. The detector is produced through the polymerization of methyl methacrylate in the presence of T-1 phosphor, which is sensitive to slow neutrons. On completion of the polymerization process, the detector is machined to the required dimensions, polished, and fitted in an aluminum container. Measurements with the detector were carried out on a setup consisting of a scintillation counter unit, a USh-10 broad-band amplifier, and a VSP scaling unit. A Po+Be source encased in a paraffin sphere served as the source of slow neutrons. Five detectors were tested in all. In measurements of the relationship between the counting rate and photo-

Card 1/2

L 21112-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002150

multiplier voltage, a plateau was observed whose length and slope depended both on detector height and the volumetric density of the phosphor. A change in detector height from 120 to 60 mm resulted in a twofold reduction of counting rate and a fourfold reduction of the plateau slope. A plateau length of up to 200 v with a slope of less than 10% per 100 v was obtained during operation in a weak field of γ-radiation. It was found that the efficiency of the detectors can be increased by the utilization of phosphors based on boric acid enriched with the B^{10} isotope. Optimum grain size was 1.5—2.0 mm. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Volgo-uralskiy filial VNII Geofiziki (Volga Ural Branch VNII Geophysics) Scient[illegible] [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 08Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3164

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6013499 UR/0120/66/000/002/0076/0077

AUTHOR: Vedekhin, A.P.

ORG: Volgo-Ural Division VNII of Geophysics, Oktyabr'skiy (Volgo-ural'skiy filial VNII Geofiziki)

TITLE: Plane detector of slow neutrons

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 76-77

TOPIC TAGS: neutron detector, [redacted] neutron counter, photomultiplier / FEU-29 photomultiplier, [redacted]

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a flat plane slow neutron detector based upon scintillation materials T1 and T2, and forming a neutron counter in conjunction with a photomultiplier. The main detector feature is the location of the scintillating grains within channels cut in one side of a transparent plastic disk. The channel pattern net can be comprised of parallel or circular grooves. The sensitive grains are fastened in the grooves by a transparent adhesive cement. The efficient distribution of light flashes decreases the variation of light impulses received by the photomultiplier. Tests of light pulses of the detectors in a flux of slow neutrons measured by photomultiplier FEU-29 showed a plateau between 700 & 800 v. Orig. art. has 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18 SUBM DATE: 13Mar65 ORIG REF: 005

UDC: 539.1.074.8

Card 1/1

L 21776-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(1) LIP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6007815 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0090/0091

AUTHOR: Vedekhin, A. F.; Pavlov, Yu. P.; Chernykh, L. P.

32
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of scintillators for counters 19 used in recording gamma radiation in plateau conditions

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 90-91

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, crystal phosphor, gamma detector, scintillation counter, alkali halide, sodium compound, iodide, thallium

ABSTRACT: The authors study the counting characteristics of gamma detectors with various types of scintillators as well as the variation in plateau as a function of the dimensions and basic indices of the scintillators: luminescence yield and resolution with respect to Cs^{137}. FEU-35 and FEU-13 photomultipliers were used for measurements in an installation consisting of pickup, amplifier, high voltage unit and scaler. The γ-radiation source was a Cs^{137} preparation in a lead collimator. Industrial scintillators produced by the Irkutsk Chemical Combine were studied. The specimens included both inorganic (NaI·Tl, CsI·Tl and KI·Tl) and organic (stilbene, tolan, naphthalene, anthracene) types and a plastic scintillator packed with magnesium oxide reflector. It was found that thallium-activated sodium iodide is the best scintillator

2

UDC: 539.16.07

Card 1/2

L 24776-66

ACC NR: AP6007815

for counters operating in plateau conditions. A scintillator made of this material measuring 30 mm in diameter and 20 mm long has a resolution of 18.5% with respect to Cs^{137}. The length of the plateau is practically independent of the radiation energy when these crystals are used for recording γ-radiation with an energy of >60 kev. A reduction in the length of the plateau is observed with a decrease in energy below this point. CsI•Tl and KI•Tl crystals show a satisfactory plateau for specimens with a diameter less than or equal to that of the photomultiplier and a length less than or equal to ½ the diameter. These crystals have a luminescence yield of 0.9 or more. A comparison of the results of measurements on the FEU-35 and FEU-13 photomultipliers showed that the relative length of the plateau for the FEU-35 is approximately twice that for the FEU-13 with the same type scintillator.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

VEDEKHIN, A.F.; DVORKIN, I.L.; FIONOV, A.I.

Instrument for the neutron logging of flowing oil wells. Geol. i geofiz. no.5:48-50 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Volgo-Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

L 5663-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5011871 UR/0120/65/000/002/0065/0069
539.1.074.8

AUTHOR: Vedekhin, A. F.; Kuchernyuk, V. D. 19

TITLE: Slow-neutron detector with a high light yield

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1965, 65-69

TOPIC TAGS: neutron detector, slow neutron detector / LDNM slow neutron detector 10 26

ABSTRACT: A distinguishing feature of the detector design is that the neutron-sensitive phosphor is located in the radial slots of the light guide. Depending on the number of slots, their width and depth, and on the phosphor type, the scintillation counter with a FEU-35 photomultiplier has, on its counting-rate characteristic, a 150—300 v plateau inclined at 3—7% per 100 v. Two types T-1 and T-2 of phosphors are used; both contain ZnS(Ag) and B_2O_3 and the second contains, in addition, isotope B^{10}. Two types of detectors LDNM-I and LDNM-II

Card 1/2

L 56655465

ACCESSION NR: AP5011871

are manufactured at the Irkutsk Chemical Combine no. 1. The detectors can be used with heat-resistant FEU-66 photomultipliers for recording neutrons at 100C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Volgo-ural'skiy filial VNII Geofiziki (Volga-Ural Branch of VNII Geofizika)

SUBMITTED: 25Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 44345-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6026958 SOURCE CODE: UR/3175/66/000/028/0098/0103

27
B+1

AUTHOR: Vedekhin, A. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of photomultipliers in scintillation counters

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 28, 1966, 98-103

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier, scintillation counter, sodium iodide single crystal, scintillator

ABSTRACT: The problems of selecting the wiring diagram of certain types of Soviet photomultipliers (PM) are examined to obtain the greatest plateau length. It is shown that to obtain a long plateau it is desirable to use in scintillation counters. PM with a small number of dynodes. Measurements were carried out on a device consisting of the scintillation counter unit, amplifier, scaler, and high-voltage circuit. A single crystal of NaI (Tl) measuring 30 x 40 mm was used as the scintillator. Cobalt-60 served as the source of γ-quanta. Counters with PM-35, PM-37, and thermostable PM-66, which are widely used in borehole radiometers, were studied. Fluctuations of the supply voltage have a greater effect on the work of a PM the smaller the voltage at each individual cascade; this property of the PM was used to obtain a longer plateau

Card 1/2

L 44345-66

ACC NR: AT6026958 O

in the counter characteristics by reducing the number of dynodes in the multiplier system. The disconnected dynodes were connected to the anode. It was found from the measurements that when PM-37 are used in counters a decrease in the number of dynodes to 5—6 led to an increase of the plateau length from 0.2—0.25 to 0.5, whereas amplification of the PM decreases by no more than a factor of 4—5. Similar results were obtained with the PM-66. A reduction in the number of dynodes to 5 for the PM-35 increased the plateau length to 0.6 with a decrease of amplification by a factor of 15—20. Consequently, when it is necessary to use scintillation counters under plateau conditions, the length of the plateau slope can be almost doubled by the appropriate reduction in the number of dynodes in the multiplier system and by maintaining the applied voltage. The amplification losses of the PM observed in this case are not substantial and can be compensated by increasing the amplification factor of the amplifier to 500—1000, which is not a complex technical problem. It is pointed out in conclusion that the qualitative increases of the plateau length obtained in this investigation upon a decrease in the number of dynodes is characteristic for all types of photomultipliers. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [26]

SUB CODE: 09,18,20/SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 blg

VEDEL, G. Ye.

SOV-3-58-9-26/36

AUTHOR: Lavrov, N.A., Docent ., Gor'kiy State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages

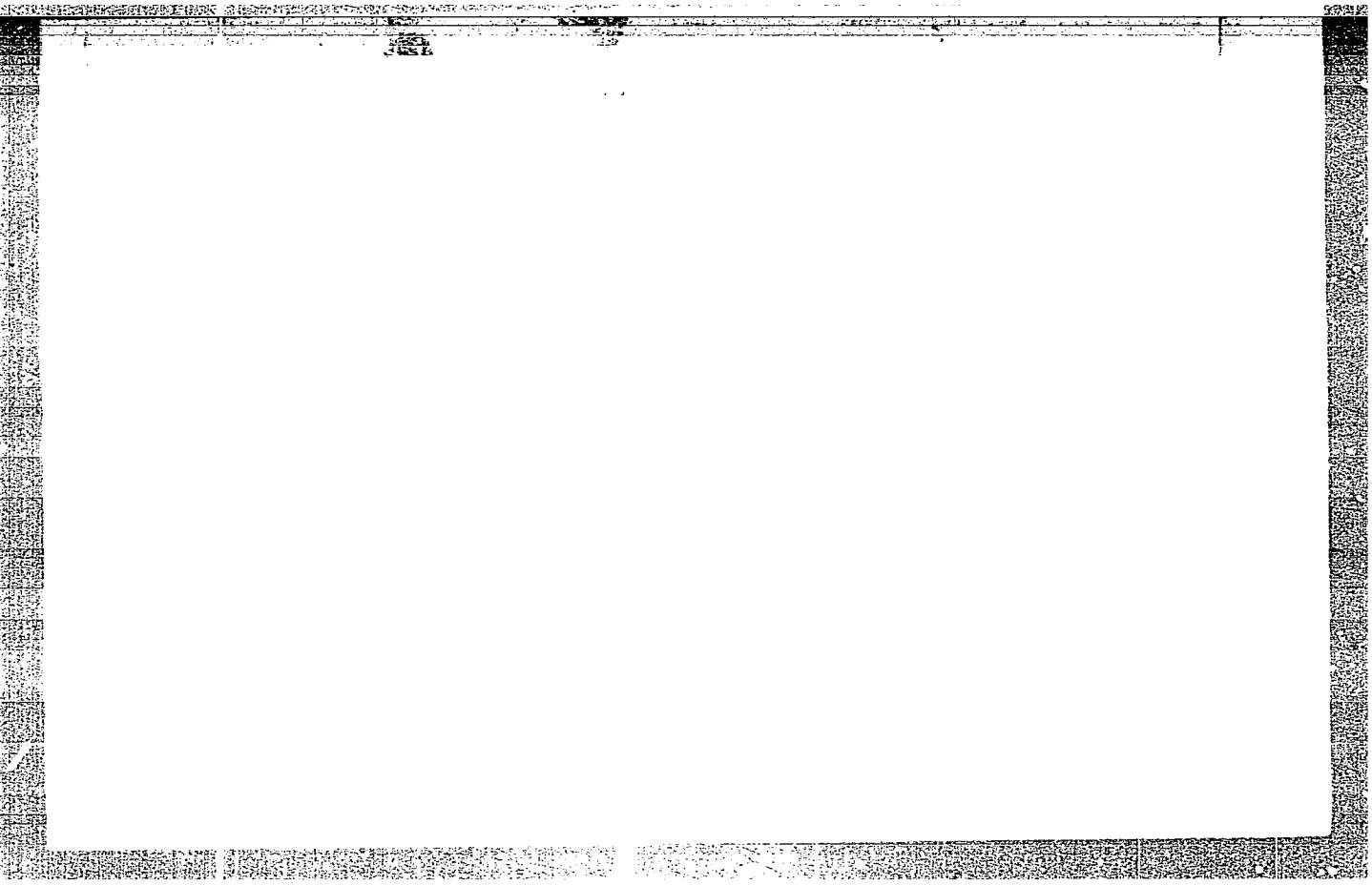
TITLE: To Have Command of a Foreign Language (Prakticheski vladet' inostrannym yazykom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 9, pp 73-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 3rd Intervuz Conference of Foreign Language Teachers took place at the Gor'kovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy Pedagogical Institute) in March 1958. It was attended by representatives of many pedagogical institutes. The conference heard the report of B.V. Belyayev, Docent of the Chair of Psychology, Moskovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow Pedagogical Institute), on the "Psychological Principles of the Process of Becoming Proficient in a Foreign Language". The Docent of the Rizhskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Riga Pedagogical Institute) G.Ye. Vedel devoted his lecture to questions of the so-called complex, non-aspect (besaspektnoye prepodavaniye) teaching of a language (one

Card 1/2

instructor teaches phonetics, vocabulary and grammar).



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859220010-3"

VEDENEV, A.A.; VELIKHOV, Ye.P.

Quasi-linear approximation in the kinetics of a rarefied plasma. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 43 no.3:963-967 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Approximate computation)

VEDENEV, Georgiy Mikhaylovich; VERSHIN, Viktor Yevgen'yevich; POPOV, P.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Silicon stabilizers] Kremnevye stabilitrony. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1961. 95 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.416) (MIRA 14:12)
(Transistors) (Diodes) (Transistor circuits)

L 5833-65 EWT [illegible] AMD Pa-[illegible] [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP4039939 S/0016/64/000/005/0142/0143

AUTHOR: Milyutin, N. G.; Vedereva, N. I.; Guz, A. B.

TITLE: Investigation of tularemia natural foci of the floodplain-marshy type in the Poltavskaya Oblast

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 5, 1964, [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: tularemia, epidemic control, tularemia natural focus, Sula River floodplain, Poltavskaya Oblast, water rat, F. tularense culture

ABSTRACT: The tularemia cases reported for the Poltavskaya Oblast since 1934 have been transmitted mainly by water rats found near the Sula River and its tributaries. The existence of tularemia natural foci in the Sula River floodplains was confirmed in 1959 when three F. tularense cultures were isolated from the spleens of 150 water rats taken from a Sula River floodplain in the Orzhitskiy Rayon. Titers of all three cultures proved highly virulent. In tests on white mice infected with doses containing 0.1, 1, and 10 bacteria cells, all animals died on the 5th or 6th day displaying all the characteristic

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L 6833-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4039939

2

tularemia pathological changes. In 1960-61 water from the Kremenchug reservoir flooded large areas near the Dnieper and Sula Rivers and greatly reduced the natural foci area. The most potentially dangerous parts of the Poltavskaya Oblast at present are the areas near the Sula River in the [illegible], [illegible], and Oholonskiy rayons which have high population [illegible] and great numbers of water rats. Prophylactic measures [illegible] would include a water rat [illegible] control measures. [illegible], art., has: [illegible].

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Kharkov State University and Kharkov Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63 ENCL: [illegible] SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VEDENEYEV, A. G.

Lumber - Standards

First year of study. Les. prom. 12 no. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, Uncl.

1. VEDENEYEV, A. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Ruthenia - Lumbering

7. Experience with building automobile roads in Zakarpat'e for the transportation of lumber., Les.prom., 12, No.11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

BEDENEYEV, A. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Oxidants Jul 51

"Specific Heats of Certain Peroxides and Hydroxides of Alkali Metals," A. V. Bedeneyev, S. M. Skuratov, Lab of Inorg Chem, Phys Chem Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXV, No 7, pp 837-840

With aid of heavy (large capacity) adiabatic calorimeter constructed at Thermal Lab, Moscow State U, measurements were made of av sp heats in temp range 19-100°C of KO_2, NaO_2, Na_2O_2, BaO_2, KOH, and NaOH.

206T25

VEDENEYEV, A. V.

VEDENEYEV, A. V.: "Hydrogen exchange in certain oxygen-containing compounds". Moscow, 1955. Min Chemical Industry USSR. Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Inst. imeni L. Ya. Karpov. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50. 10 December 1955. Moscow

SHATENSHTEYN, A. I., ZVYAGINTSEVA, Ye. N., YAKOVLEVA, Ye. A., IZRAILEVICH, Ye. A., VARSHAVSKIY, Ya. M., LOZHKINA, M. G., VEDENEYEV, A. V.

"Acid-Base Catalysis of the Reaction of Isotopic Hydrogen Exchange."

Problems Kinetics and Catalysis, ... 9. Isotopes in Catalysis, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 444p.

Most of the papers in this collection were presented at the Conf. on Isotopes in Catalysis held ... Apr 5, 1956.

SHATENSHTEYN, A. I. and VEDENEYEV, A. V. (Physicochemical Inst. im. L. Ya. Karpov)

"Investigation of the Interaction of Atoms by the Deutero-Exchange Method," (Penol and Its Ethers and Aromatic Mines." P. 7.

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of papers of 2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,1958, 380pp.

This volume published the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd AU Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad Sci USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR Moscow 4-12 Apr 1957.

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; ZVYAGINTSEVA, Ye.N.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.; IZRAILEVICH, Ye.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.; LOZHKINA, M.G.; VEDENEYEV, A.V.

Acid-base catalysis of the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction. Probl. kin. i kat. 9:218-233 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Catalysis) (Hydrogen--Isotopes)

AUTHORS: Shatenshteyn, A. I., Vedeneyev, A. V., Alikhanov, P. P. SOV/79-28-10-3/60

TITLE: Hydrogen Reaction of Phenol, Its Ethers and of the Aromatic Amines With Liquid DBr (Vodorodnyy obmen fenola, yego efirov i aromaticheskikh aminov s zhidkim DBr)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10, pp 2638 - 2644 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Shatenshteyn and his collaborators had earlier found the rules governing the deutero reaction in hydrocarbons dissolved in liquid DBr (Refs 1,2). In this paper the results are given which were obtained in the hydrogen reaction with liquid DBr in aromatic compounds that contain substituents with an oxygen or nitrogen atom. The free electron pairs of oxygen or nitrogen of the substituents are in mesomeric relation to the π-electrons of the aromatic nuclei, which fact causes an increase of the electron density in the ortho and para-atoms (Ref 4). The affiliation of the proton (deuteron) to the electron pair of the nitrogen or oxygen atom causes its transition to the quaternary or ternary ion

Card 1/3

with simple positive charge. These characteristic features of the compounds mentioned above are the decisive characteristics in their deutero reaction with acids. The hydrogen reaction on phenol and its ethers ($C_6H_5OCH_3$, $C_6H_5OC_6H_5$) and on aromatic amines ($C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, $(C_6H_5)_3N$) with liquid DBr as well as with $DBr+AlBr_3$ were investigated at 25°. In all compounds of the first group the ortho and para-atoms react immediately whereas in the second group this rapid reaction takes place only with $(C_6H_5)_3N$, with all others only slowly or not at all. $AlBr_3$ causes the reaction of the meta-atoms in the phenol ethers and delays the reaction in $(C_6H_5)_3N$. The different behaviour of compounds containing oxygen and nitrogen in the hydrogen reaction with $DBr+AlBr_3$ depends on their different relation to the proton and on the different coordination capability of oxygen and nitrogen atoms.

Hydrogen Reaction of Phenol, Its Ethers and of the Aromatic Amines With Liquid DBr SOV/79-28-1o-3/6o

There are 3 tables and 17 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova (Physical Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 2o, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Shatenshteyn, A. I., Vedeneyev, A. V. SOV/79-28-10-4/60

TITLE: Hydrogen Reaction of Phenol and Its Ethers With the Solutions of Potassium Amide in Liquid Deutero Ammonia (Vodorodnyy obmen fenola i yego efirov s rastvorami amida kaliya v zhidkom deyteroammiake)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10, pp 2644 - 2652 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of the earlier paper (Ref 1), this one describes the hydrogen reactions of phenol and its ethers with KND_2 solutions in liquid ND_3. They supplement the idea of the authors on the interaction of the atoms in the molecules of the compounds mentioned and make it possible to draw some conclusions as to the mechanism of the hydrogen reaction. All hydrogen atoms react with the KND_2 solution in liquid ND_3 in the phenolate ion, diphenyl ether and anisole. As the amide ion is of a highly basic character the difference in the acidity and reactivity is balanced in the reaction of the hydrogen

Card 1/3

atoms of different valence of the aromatic nuclei of the compounds mentioned. In the phenolate ion the velocity of the hydrogen reaction is three times lower than in benzene. The hydrogen in diphenyl ether reacts much more rapidly than in benzene. The velocity of its reaction in anisole subsequently decreases according to the scheme: ortho > metha > para > OCH_3, with the main role not being played by the π-effect of the p-bond but by the induction effect of the oxygen of the methoxy group. The oxygen of this group reacts more slowly than the para-atom of the aromatic nucleus of anisole. Methods were suggested for the production of some deuteron anisoles $C_6D_5OCD_3$; $C_6H_5OCD_3$; 2,4,6-$C_6D_3H_2OCH_3$ and others, with the reactions having been carried out in different solvents. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 17 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Hydrogen Reaction of Phenol and Its Ethers With the Solutions of Potassium Amide in Liquid Deutero Ammonia SOV/79-28-10-4/60

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1957

Card 3/3

VEDENEYEV, B., dotsent

Transporting hot bitumens through pipes. Stroitel' no.1:15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Bitumen—Transportation)

Vedeneyev, B.

AUTHOR: Vedeneyev, B. 4-1-12/19

TITLE: Fight Against Death (Voyna so smert'yu)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1958, # 1, page 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews a book published by Trudrezervizdat, written by Mark Popovskiy: "Kogda Vrach Mechtayet" ("When a Physician Dreams"). The activity of talented medical-researchers, idealists and enthusiasts is given and the lives of some famous Russian doctors are described.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VEDENEYEV, B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Pipe transportation of hot bitumen. Na stroi. Ros. no.7:8 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Bitumen--Transportation)

VEDENEYEV, B. V.

AID P - 351

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Vedeneyev, B. V., Engineer

Title : Attempt at a speedy construction of a school building

Periodical : Sbor. mat. o nov. tekh. v stroi., #4, 4-7, 1954

Abstract : In an efficient and speedy way the building of a brick two-story school house has been accomplished. The work progressed according to a strict schedule. Building machines were used. A flow chart shows how the work progressed and was accomplished. 1 photo, 1 chart and 1 graph.

Institution : Administration of Building Construction of one of the plants in Gor'kiy

Submitted : No date

5(4) SOV/69-21-4-5/22

AUTHOR: Vedeneyev, B.V., and Mikhaylov, N.V.

TITLE: Rheology of Bitumens and Their Flow in Pipes at Elevated Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 4, pp 398-404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report on an investigation intended to establish hydraulic relations, and to obtain formulae for the determination of head losses during the flowing of heated bitumen in pipes of a circular cross section. The viscosimetric investigations were carried out at high temperatures. The bitumen used for the experiments was of the type BN-IV of the Gor'kovskiy zavod (Gor'kiy Plant). The determination of its rheological characteristics was carried out with the aid of the MII-200 electron Selsyn elastoviscosimeter. For the investigation of the flow of the bitumen in pipes a special installation was built, the scheme of which is illustrated in figure 1 (diagram). The results of the rheological investigations are shown in figure 2 (graph). At 170 and 160°C (and also at

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Rheology of Bitumens and Their Flow in Pipes at Elevated Temperatures

lower temperatures) the dependence of the flow velocity gradient ε on stress P is expressed by an S-shaped curve, on which the value of effective viscosity $\eta = \frac{P}{\varepsilon}$ is not a constant but decreases in dependence on growing stress. At 180° C and more, the bitumen behaves like a Newton liquid with constant viscosity. Figure 3 (graph) illustrates the diminution of its viscosity (from 91.6 to 0.16 poises) on heating from 100 to 200°C. Its flow in pipes was studied at temperatures from 160 to 200°C with intervals of 10°C. Table 2 gives a characteristic of its structuro-mechanical properties. The results obtained with these experiments permitted the establishment of a dependence of head losses on bitumen flow for each measuring pipe (figure 1) at various temperatures. The values for head losses and flow were used for the calculation of the maximum shearing strength of the liquid on the pipe wall and the velocity gradient at parabolic velocity distribution. The mutual functional de-

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pendency of these magnitudes is shown in figure 4 (graph). It is evident that the experiments were carried out under laminar flow conditions. The processing of the experimental results was carried out on the basis of the viscosity value for bitumen with ultimately broken-down structure (Newtonian liquid). The basic magnitude, therefore, which determines the flow character of heated bitumen in pipes, is the usual Reynolds criterion. Formulae $\lambda = 64/Re$ and $\lambda = 200/Re$, fully consider the structuro-mechanical properties of BN-I bitumina and are suitable for technical calculations. The experiments confirmed the technical possibility and economical suitability of a vertical or horizontal transporting of heated bitumen with the aid of pumps, and through standard pipes over considerable distances. The head losses in pipes of 50, 40 and 20 mm in diameter at medium industrial rates of flow are inconsiderable. A laminar flow of bitumen is of basic importance, as it excludes hydraulic hammer and

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heat losses during pumping and creates better conditions for the issue of the heated liquid from the pipe. The basic criterion for the pumping of bitumen through pipe conduits is the viscosity value for bitumen in the liquid state, the latter being obtained by heating or a corresponding velocity gradient. For bitumen flowing at a constant rate of velocity, the head losses in pipes sharply increase in dependence on a fall of temperature of the bitumen. Technical calculations of bitumen flow in pipes with circular cross section must be carried out according to the Darcy ("Darsi") formula. The coefficient of hydraulic resistance for laminar flow conditions must be determined according to the formulae $\lambda = 64/Re$ (Newton bitumina) and $\lambda = 200/Re$ (structurized bitumina). These formulae hold for any bitumina and also for bituminous mastics. The authors mention the Soviet scientist R.I. Shishchenko in connection with the generalized form of the Reynolds criterion. Mention is also made of M.P. Volarovich in connection with the viscosimetric device he designed.

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There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram, 2 tables and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gor' kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut; Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel' stvu, Moskva
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VEDENEYEV, B.V.

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

35. B. M. Borodachev (Kuibyshev): On the solution of the dynamic contact problem for a half-space under conditions of axial symmetry.

36. J. Brilla (Bratislava). Anisotropic plates with discontinuous supports.

37. B. M. Broude (Moscow): On the essential non-linearity of certain problems on column stability.

38. K. G. Buglov (Kiev), S. V. Serensen (Moscow): On the determination of safety factors under alternating random loads.

39. A. V. Burlakov (Kharkov): An experimental investigation of creep of turbine diaphragm models.

40. E. F. Burmistrov (Saratov): On the stability of constructionally anisotropic circular ring plates.

41. St. Balan, V. Petcu, S. Rautu (Bucharest): The field of application of chromoplasticity.

42. D. E. Bainberg (Kiev): The state of stress of lamellar systems of regular configuration.

43. V. V. Bainshtok (Moscow): Thixotropic properties of lubricants as basis of their rheological characteristics.

44. G. A. Van-Fo-Fi, G. N. Savin (Kiev): Application of Mathieu functions to the investigation of shells.

45. P. M. Varvak (Kiev): Determination of stresses and deformations in massive bodies.

46. B. V. Vedeneyev (Gorkii): The flow of bitumens and filled bitumens in pipes.

47. I. N. Vekua, N. I. Muskhelishvili (Tbilisi): Applications of analytic functions in the theory of elasticity.

48. L. Ia. Viner (Tbilisi), V. V. Pinadzhian (Erevan): Experimental investigation of the behavior of eccentrically compressed short columns for long loading times.

49. G. V. Vinogradov (Moscow), A. A. Nasyrov (Kazan), V. P. Pavlov (Moscow): Investigation of soft plastic bodies under combined states of stress.

50. G. V. Vinogradov, V. P. Pavlov (Moscow): Basic peculiarities of the mechanical properties of plastic lubricants.

51. A. I. Vinokur (Leningrad): Fundamentals of the linear theory of visco-elastic impact.

52. L. I. Vinokurov (Kharkov): The solution of dynamic contact problems for foundations using a simplified model.

53. B. F. Vlasov (Moscow): On the equilibrium equations of thick elastic plates.

54. K. F. Voitkovskii (Iakutsk): The creep of ice and frozen soils under combined stresses.

55. M. P. Volarovich, G. Ia. Voronkov, E. P. Kovalevskii, G. I. Kuzhman (Moscow): Studies of viscoelastic properties of porous bodies (e.g. peat) by the ultrasonic pulse method.

56. M. P. Volarovich (Moscow), A. Kh. Kim (Minsk): The plane flow of a visco-plastic medium between two planes forming an acute angle.

57. M. P. Volarovich, K. N. Opokin (Moscow): Kinematics and dynamics of the flow of visco-plastic dispersed media past bodies of different shapes.

58. A. N. Volkov (Moscow): On the analysis of a short closed cylindrical shell.

59. S. D. Volkov, N. A. Klinskikh (Sverdlovsk): On the distribution of elastic constants in quasi-isotropic polycrystalline media.

60. I. I. Vorovich (Rostov-na-Donu): A statistical method in the stability theory of shells.

61. I. I. Vorovich (Rostov-na-Donu), A. S. Kosmodamianskii (Saratov): On stress concentration in a plane with an infinite number of holes.

62. S. P. Viazmenskii (Leningrad): Foundations of the general engineering theory of elastic beams.

63. S. S. Vialov (Moscow): The laws of deformation of ice.

64. S. S. Vialov (Moscow): The laws of motion of ice crusts and the theory of visco-plastic flow based on research in the Antarctic.

65. M. D. Galileev (Leningrad): A method of obtaining polynomial stress and displacement functions.

66. K. Z. Galimov (Kazan): A contribution to the theory of the finite deformations of thin shells.

67. M. F. Galin (Moscow): The propagation of elastic-plastic bending and shear waves in the axisymmetrical deformations of shells.

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Rheology of bitumens and their flow in pipes at elevated temperatures. Koll.zhur. 21 no.4:398-404 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Bitumen)

VEDENEYEV, Boris Vasil'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk.

[Pipe conveying of hot bitumen] Truboprovodnyi transport goriachego bituma. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 218 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Bitumen)

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RYKOVA, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULATOV, I.A., inzh.; VEDENEYEV, D.M., tekhnolog

Chromium plating of large plates. Trudy TSNIITMASH 92:238-243 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Chromium plating)

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Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya

Korroziya i zashchita metallov v mashinostroyenii (Corrosion and Protection of Metals in the Machine-building Industry) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 347 p. (Series: Its: [Sbornik] kn. 92) 3,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A. V. Ryabchenkov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: A. I. Sirotin, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: B. I. Model'; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building (Mashgiz): S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers, technologists, and industrial and research workers concerned with corrosion and corrosion protection of metals.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with problems of corrosion and metal protection under investigation at TsNIITMASh during the past two years. The articles discuss stress corrosion, intergranular corrosion, scale and heat resistance of austenitic steels in gaseous media, protective coating, fretting corrosion, and resistance of metals to cavitation. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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(3)

VEDENEYEV,G. (Moskva)

Improving magnetic recorder spool device. Radio no.6:54 Je '55.
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

06266
9(2) SOV/107-59-6-30/50

AUTHOR: Vedeneyev, G.

TITLE: A Switch for 20 Positions

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 6, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A 20-position switch for universal measuring instruments may be manufactured by radio amateurs according to the method described by the author. For this purpose, the cam plate of a standard range switch is added to another switch of the same type. There are 4 diagrams.

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